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Organized Labor. By JOHN MITCHELL. Pp. li, 436. Price \$1.75. Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House, 1903.

Organized Labor: Its Problems, Purposes and Ideals, and the Present and Future of American Wage Earners (to give its full title) is not an ordinary book. This is due primarily to its being the product of two widely and differently trained intellects. The one is represented in John Mitchell, the President of the United Mine Workers of America, a man of the plain people, whose "schooling" was meagre, but whose intellect has been trained in that most difficult of schools—the Great University of Experience. The other is Walter E. Weyl, a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania, a product of our public school and higher educational systems—an intellect trained along what some are prone to call scientific lines. Continuing, to be impersonal a moment longer, it might be said that this combination is "the happy medium" when found in the same person, which rarely occurs. The next best thing, perhaps, is for the possessors of these different kinds of training to unite in a joint production, such as the one under review. Notwithstanding the assistance rendered by Dr. Weyl,—and this undoubtedly has been of great value in many ways,—the book is to be regarded, as written by Mr. Mitchell, and he alone is to be held responsible for its statements, both of facts and opinion.

Organized Labor is made up largely of Mr. Mitchell's views on the problems of Trade Unionism. To know these the book must be read in its entirety, as no abstract or review of them is here possible, owing to the variety and extent of the subjects discussed. To mention only a few of these, it may be stated that the author reviews briefly the history of organized labor in Great Britain and America, and treats of the factory system, modern trade unionism, unorganized labor, the American standard of wages, the work of women and children, the immigrant, organized capital, the relation of the trade union to the State, to the law and to politics; incorporation of unions, the machine, restriction of output, the apprentice, the non-unionist, the label and the boycott, the injunction, compulsory arbitration, the trade agreement, and the anthracite coal strike of 1902. As the beliefs and views of a labor leader, nearly all of whose thinking and working life has been in the midst of the industrial forces whose operation and tendencies he endeavors to make clear, these opinions possess a high value to students of economic questions. The value of the book is also to be measured by the effect it is likely to have upon the rank and file composing the labor movement in America. Among these it will have a large class of readers who will take the statements therein as gospel truth. The effect should be to solidify and unite more closely the American workingmen. So far the result cannot be other than good to American institutions.

If we measure the book by the standard of an impartial presentation of facts with logical deductions it comes short of the measurement. The author is a partisan in the discussion of nearly every subject and this, too, despite indications here and there that he strives to be fair-minded and unbiased. Facts presented through colored glasses are similarly interpreted. In not a few cases the impression is given that evidence was collected to support a position

already determined upon. By these statements I do not question the author's honesty of purpose; it is his point of view that is open to criticism.

There is much in Mr. Mitchell's book to condemn; much to praise. It is not possible otherwise to judge it fairly in its entirety, nor is the space allotted to this review sufficient to criticise its parts in detail. There is one thing, however, that must be said of the book. It holds high ideals before the laboring class in the United States,—ideals worth the striving after, the attaining of which will repay a thousand-fold all the trials and tribulations that must be passed through in the present-day struggle to have them made real. Mr. Mitchell believes that as much of this promised land as can now be clearly discerned by those leading the movement is to be reached by trade unionism, through the joint agreement between employers and employees.

FRANK JULIAN WARNE.

Philadelphia.

The Story of New Zealand. By FRANK PARSONS, Ph. D. Pp. xxii, 836. Price, \$3.00. Philadelphia: C. F. Taylor, 1903.

The recent works on New Zealand, notably those of Henry D. Lloyd and William P. Reeves, have aroused considerable interest in the condition of that colony. These works, however, like most of the available literature on New Zealand, are devoted to particular phases of the country's political or economic life. Professor Parsons aims, in the work before us, to present a comprehensive account of all those peculiar institutions—political, social and economic—which have come to vary so widely from conditions in other parts of the world. The general distribution of wealth, the method of organizing industry, the great success attending experiments usually called socialistic, the progressiveness of the people, and the high state of civilization reached, all demand an explanation. The author, therefore, has not been content with describing these conditions, but has sought to explain them. The book contains an immense amount of historical and descriptive data taken from both primary and secondary sources.

The American reader will be particularly interested in Professor Parsons' able discussion of the liberal economic policy which has been pursued with more or less continuity since 1870. The public services of the colonial government have been extended to a point that would be considered highly dangerous in the United States. The telegraph and telephone have almost from the outset been government property and under government management. The postal savings bank, established in 1865, has developed great public usefulness, nearly all the money order post offices of the colony being open for the transaction of savings bank business. There are but five private savings banks. This great convenience may be more fully appreciated when it is realized that there is one place of bank deposit for each 1,800 people in New Zealand, whereas in the United States the rate is one for each 7,650. The postal savings system has also furnished the government with large amounts of capital which were required for its policy of public works. In 1870, Sir Julius Vogel, a member of the Colonial Cabinet, gave the first impetus to the extension of public works by his project